

action merely a continuance of existing relations, but it is undoubtedly a departure in the colonial sense. It does not mean that Cuba will follow, or anything of that kind, but it means a strong naval policy. The United States will certainly be a great sea power in the future; her commerce and seaboard necessities that and Hawaii will be of the greatest value. It means naval expenditure now and it will repay it with compound interest in the future.

BRITISH BISHOP'S VIEW

Walking Through One's Hat is Confined to No Age or Country.

Plymouth, Eng., June 17.—Bishop Williams of Honolulu has just arrived here from Hawaii. In an interview he is quoted as saying that the feeling in the islands is against the United States and greatly in favor of British annexation. But, the bishop adds, Great Britain has held aloof, although a third of the capital of the country is British. Bishop Williams said that he thought that if Great Britain would not take the country the next best course for Japan to re-annex Queen Liliuokalani. Referring to the proposed annexation of the islands by the United States, the bishop said the proposal was only advanced in order to please certain politicians, as America did not want the islands "because the Chinese exclusion act would become nullified if Hawaii was annexed." In conclusion, the bishop is quoted as saying that there is no doubt that Japan will enforce her claims in Hawaii, in which country her commercial prospects are good.

FULL TEXT OF THE TREATY

For the Annexation of Hawaii, Sent to the Senate Thursday.

Washington, June 17.—The following is the full text of the Hawaiian treaty sent to the senate yesterday:

"The United States of America and the Republic of Hawaii, in view of the natural dependence of the Hawaiian Islands upon the United States, of their geographical proximity thereto, of the preponderant share acquired by the United States and its citizens in the industries and trade of said islands and of the expressed desire of the government of the Republic of Hawaii that those islands should be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof and under its sovereignty, have determined to accomplish by treaty an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare. To this end the high contracting parties have conferred full power and authority upon their respective plenipotentiaries, to wit:

"The president of the United States; John Sherman, secretary of state, the United States.

"The president of the republic of Hawaii; Francis March Hatch, Lorrin A. Thurston and William A. Kinney.

"Article 1. The Republic of Hawaii hereby cedes absolutely and without reserve all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies; and it is agreed that all the territory of and appertaining to the Republic of Hawaii is hereby annexed to the United States of America under the name of the territory of Hawaii.

"Article 2. The Republic of Hawaii also cedes and hereby transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports or harbors, military equipments and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining.

"The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands; but the congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposal. Provided: That all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

"Article 3. Until congress shall provide for the government of such islands, all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the president of the United States shall direct; and the president shall have power to remove or appoint and fill the vacancies as occasioned. The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may be hereafter concluded, between the United States and such foreign nations. The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties so extinguished and all the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

"Article 4.—The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii, lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, including the amount due to depositors in the Hawaiian Royal Savings Bank, is hereby assumed by the government of the United States; but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed \$4,000,000. So long, however, as the existing government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, as hereinbefore provided, said government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

"Article 5.—There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States and no Chinese by reason of anything herein contained shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

"Article 6.—The president shall appoint, he commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to congress such legislation concerning the territory of Hawaii as they shall deem necessary or proper.

"Article 7.—This treaty shall be ratified by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, on the one part; and by the president of the republic of Hawaii, by and with the advice and con-

A Lost Voice.

Advertising will do a great many things, but it won't bring about the return of a lost voice. The best thing to do is to begin, at once, the use of the sovereign cure for all affections of the throat and lungs—Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. It has a reputation of fifty years of cures, and is known the world over as

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

ent of the senate, in accordance with the constitution of the said republic, on the other; and the ratification hereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

"In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and have hereunto affixed their seals.

"Done in duplicate at the city of Washington, this sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

"JOHN SHERMAN, (Seal)
"FRANCIS MARCH HATCH, (Seal)
"LORRIN A. THURSTON, (Seal)
"WILLIAM A. KINNEY, (Seal)

WHAT MCKINLEY SAID

Full Text of the Message Accompanying the Annexation Treaty.

Washington, June 17.—The following is the full text of the message sent to the senate yesterday by President McKinley to accompany the Hawaiian treaty:

"To the Senate of the United States: "I transmit to the senate, in order that after due consideration, the constitutional function of advice and consent may be exercised by that body, a treaty for the annexation of the Republic of Hawaii to the United States, signed in this capital by the plenipotentiaries of the parties, on the 16th of June instant.

"For the better understanding of the subject, I transmit, in addition, a report of the secretary of state, briefly reviewing the negotiations which have led to this important result. The incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands into the body politic of the United States is the necessary and fitting sequel to the chain of events which, from a very early period of history, has controlled the intercourse and prescribed the association of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands.

"The predominance of American interests in that neighboring territory was first asserted in 1820 by sending to the islands a representative agent of the United States. It found further expression by the signature of a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with the king in 1826—the first international compact negotiated by Hawaii. It was signally announced in 1843, when the intervention of the United States caused the British government to disavow the seizure of the Sandwich Islands by a British naval commander, and to recognize them by treaty as an independent state, renouncing forever any purpose of annexing the islands, and entering a protectorate over them. In 1851 the cession of the Hawaiian Kingdom to the United States was formally offered and although not then accepted, this government proclaimed its duty to preserve alike the honor and dignity of the United States and the safety of the government of the Hawaiian Islands.

"From this time to the outbreak of the war in 1891, the policy of the United States toward Hawaii and of the Hawaiian sovereign toward the United States was exemplified by continued negotiations for annexation or for a reserved commercial union. The latter alternative was at length accomplished, by the reciprocity treaty of 1893, the provisions of which were renewed and extended by the convention of 1894, embracing the perpetual cession to the United States of the harbor in Pearl river in the island of Oahu. In 1893, a proposal for the joint guaranty of the neutrality of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States, Germany and Great Britain, was declined on the announced ground that the relation of the United States to the islands was sufficient for the end in view. In brief, from 1820 to 1893 the course of the United States toward the Hawaiian Islands has consistently favored their autonomous welfare, with the exclusion of all foreign influences save our own, to the extent of upholding eventual annexation as the necessary outcome of that policy.

"Not only is the union of the Hawaiian territory with the United States no new scheme, but it is the inevitable consequence of the relation steadily maintained with that mid-Pacific domain for three-quarters of a century. Its accomplishment despite successive denials and postponement, has been merely a question of time. While its failure in 1893 may not be a cause of congratulation, it is certainly a proof of the disinterestedness of the United States, the delay of four years having abundantly sufficed to establish the right and ability of the Republic of Hawaii to enter as a sovereign contracting party upon a conventional union with the United States, thus realizing a purpose held by the Hawaiian people and proclaimed by successive Hawaiian governments through some seventy years of their virtual dependence upon the benevolent protection of the United States. Under such circumstances, annexation is not a change; it is a consummation."

"The report of the secretary of state exhibits the character and course of the recent negotiations and the feature of the treaty itself. The administrative details of incorporation are necessarily left to the wisdom of the congress of the United States, and I cannot doubt that when the function of the constitutional treaty-making power shall have been accomplished, the duty of the national legislature in the case will be performed with the largest regard for the interests of this rich insular domain and for the welfare of the inhabitants therein.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
"Executive Mansion, Washington, June 16, 1897."

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S REPORT

Detailing the History of the Negotiations With Hawaii.

Washington, June 17.—Accompanying the message and treaty was the following report from Secretary Sherman:

"To the President:

"The undersigned, the secretary of state, has the honor to lay before the president for submission to the senate, should it be deemed for the public interest to do so, a treaty signed in the city of Washington on the 16th instant by the undersigned and the duly empowered representatives of the Republic of Hawaii whereby the islands constituting the Republic of Hawaii and all their dependencies are fully and absolutely ceded to the United States of America forever. It does not seem necessary to the present purpose of the undersigned to review the incident of 1893, when a similar treaty of cession was signed on February 14 and submitted to the senate, being subsequently withdrawn by the president on the 9th of March following. The negotiation which has culminated in the treaty now submitted has not been a mere resumption of the negotiation of 1893, but was initiated and has been conducted upon independent lines. Then an abrupt revolutionary movement had brought about the dethronement of the late queen and set up instead of the hitherto titular monarchy, a provisional government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of the public peace, such government to exist only until such terms of union with the United States should have been negotiated and agreed upon. Thus self-constituted, its promoters claimed for it only a de facto existence until the purpose of annexation in which it took root should be accomplished. As time passed and the plan of union with the United States became an uncertain contingency, the organization of the Hawaiian commonwealth underwent necessary changes; the temporary character of its first government gave place to a permanent scheme under a constitution framed by the representatives of the electors of the islands; administration by an executive council not chosen by suffrage but self-appointed and a community and firmity of the new government to hold, as the Republic of Hawaii an independent place in the family of sovereign states, preserving order at home and fulfilling international obligations abroad, has been put to the proof. Recognized by the powers of the earth, sending and receiving envoys, enforcing respect for the law and maintaining peace within its island borders, Hawaii sends to the United States, not a commission representing a successful revolution, but the accredited plenipotentiary of a constituted and firmly established sovereign state. However sufficient may have been the power of the commissioners with whom the United States government treated in 1893, and however satisfied the president may then have been of their power to offer the domain of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, the fact remains that what they then tendered was a territory rather than established government, a country whose administration had been cast down by a bloodless but complete revolution and a community in a state of political transition.

"Now, however, the Republic of Hawaii approaches the United States as an equal and points, as its authority, to this provision of article 3 of the constitution promulgated July 24, 1894:

"The president, with the approval of the cabinet, is hereby expressly authorized and empowered to make a treaty of political or commercial union between the Republic of Hawaii and the United States of America, subject to the ratification of the senate."

"The present negotiation is, therefore, as has been said, not a mere renewal of the tender of Hawaiian territory made in 1893, but has responded to the purpose declared in the Hawaiian constitution, and the conference of the plenipotentiaries have been directed to weighing the advantages of the political and commercial union alternative proposed here, delicately considering the scope and extent thereof. It soon appeared that negotiations that a purely commercial union on the lines of the German Zollverein could not satisfy the problems of the administration in Hawaii and of the political association of the islands and the United States. Such a commercial union would, on the one hand, deprive the Hawaiian government of its chief source of revenue from customs duties by reducing the territory in a relation of free exchange with the territory of the United States, the result of which would be to supply, while on the other hand, it would entail upon Hawaii the maintenance of an internal revenue system on a par with that of the United States or else involve the organization of a corresponding branch of our revenue system within a foreign jurisdiction. We have had with Hawaii since 1875 a treaty of commercial union which practically assimilates the two territories with regard to many of their most important productions and excludes other forms of enjoyment of its privileges, yet, though that treaty has outlived other less favored reciprocity, its permanency has at times been gravely imperiled. Under such circumstances, to enter upon the radical experiment of a complete commercial union between Hawaii and the United States as independently sovereign without assurance of permanency and with perpetual subjection to the vicissitudes of public sentiment in the two countries was not to be thought of.

"Turning, then, to the various practical forms of political union, the several phases of a protectorate, an offensive and defensive alliance and a national guarantee, were passed in review. In all of these the independence of the subordinate state is the distinguishing feature and with it the assumption by the paramount state of responsibility, without domain. The disparity of the relative interests and the distance separating the two countries could not be reconciled to any form of protective association, either unduly burdensome or illusory in its benefits, so far as the protective state is concerned, while any attempt to counteract this by tributary dependence or a measure of suzerainty control would be a retrograde movement toward a feudal or colonial establishment, alike inexpedient and inconducive to our national policy.

"There remained, therefore, the annexation of the islands and their complete absorption into the political system of the United States as the only solution satisfying all the given conditions and promising permanency and mutual benefit. The present treaty has been framed on this basis, thus substantially reverting to the original proposal of 1893 and necessarily adopting many of the features of that arrangement. As to most of these, the negotiators have been constrained and limited by the constitutional powers of the government of the United States.

"As in previous instances when the United States has acquired territory by treaty, it has been necessary to reserve all the organic provisions for the action of congress. If it was required in the case of the transfer to the United States of part of the domain of a titular sovereign, as in the cession of Louisiana by France, of Florida by Spain, or of Alaska by Russia, it is the more requisite when the act is not cession, but union, involving the complete incorporation of an alien sovereignty into the body politic of the United States. For this the only precedent of our political history is found in the uncomplicated treaty concluded during President Grant's administration, November 28, 1898, for the annexation of the Dominion Republic to the United States.

"Following that example the treaty now signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the Republic of Hawaii reserves to the congress of the United States the determination of all questions affecting the form of government of the annexed territory, the citizenship and elective franchise of its inhabitants and the manner in which laws of the United States are to be extended to the islands.

"In order that this independence of the congress shall be complete and unquestionable, and pursuant to the recognized doctrine of public law that treaties expire with the independent life of the contracting state, there has been introduced, out of abundant caution, an express proviso for the determination of all treaties heretofore concluded by Hawaii with foreign nations and the extension of the United States to the islands of the United States. This leaves congress free to deal with such special regulation of the contract labor system of the islands as circumstances may require. There being no general provision of the existing statutes to prescribe the form of government for newly incorporated territory, it was necessary to stipulate in the Hawaiian precedent, for continuing the existing machinery of the government and laws in the Hawaiian Islands until provision shall be made by law for the government as territory of the United States of the domain thus incorporated into the union, but having in view the peculiar status created in Hawaii by laws enacted in execution of the treaties heretofore concluded between Hawaii and other countries, only Hawaiian laws are thus provisionally continued as shall not be incompatible with the constitution or the laws of the United States or with the provisions of this treaty. It will be noticed that express stipulation is made prohibiting the coming of Chinese laborers from the Hawaiian Islands to any other part of our national territory. This provision was proper and necessary to see to it that this treaty, which in turn is to become in due constitutional course a supreme law of the land, shall not alter or amend existing law in this most important regard.

"JOHN SHERMAN,
"Department of State, Washington, D. C., June 15, 1897."

BRIEF NOTES FROM TOPEKA

Marshal Sterne Will be a Candidate for State Chairman.

Although the friends of Major Tom Anderson are still making a contest for him, there is no sort of doubt about Lealand's success.

Another thing announced here tonight is that Senator Billy Sterne will be a candidate for chairman of the state committee next year.

Secretary of State Bush and Treasurer Heffner have indicated that they will vote for the removal of Lewelling if Mr. Stryker presents his resolution on June 26, the date set for the next general meeting of the executive council.

S. G. Iselt of Chanute has been appointed a member of the staff of Governor Leedy, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Mr. Iselt was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor with Colonel Thomas Moonlight in 1896.

The state board of charities will award the contract for the supplies for the various state institutions this week. The board will continue its work until Friday or Saturday, when the members will get together and award the contracts to their political friends.

Congressman Charley Curtis of Topeka went to the White House yesterday to spring a surprise on the Indian Territory crowd. He presented to the president a strong endorsement and a lengthy petition asking that S. B. Bradford of South McAlester, ex-attorney general of Kansas, be named for the new judgeship in the Indian Territory.

Dave Leahy writes: "At any rate, when Mike Sutton was coming back from Washington, Cy Leland telegraphed him to meet him at the Blossom house in Kansas City and also telegraphed Billy Sterne to meet him there at the same time. The three met at the Blossom house about two weeks ago last Sunday, at which time the deal was made by which the three of them should have three of the best offices in the state."

The Baker "slate" is now before the president for his prayerful consideration. Senator Baker urged it over to the White House this morning and left it with Secretary Porter while he went in to talk to the president. He told his excellency all about it. He informed him that it was absolutely essential to the success of the Lealand-Baker combination out in Kansas for the "Big Four" to be appointed. He described Lambert as his close friend, Lealand as the "boss," Sterne as a compromise man and Sutton is intended to be the new Moses for the reclamation of Jerry Simpson's district.

That Governor Leedy is laboring under the impression that he is the logical candidate of the allied anti-Republican forces for president is a moral certainty. He has told a friend so in so many words. He believes that the silver question will not be the main issue four years hence, and with its relegation to the rear will also follow Bryan's star of hope. Leedy has dreamed that the next national campaign will be waged on the corporation issue; that it will be a fight between the great "common masses" on one hand and the trusts on the other, and he has decided that he is the proper man to lead the masses.

Texas Anti-Trust Decision.

Austin, Tex., June 16.—The jury in the case of the Waters-Pierce Oil company, charged with violation of the anti-trust law, has brought in a verdict for the state, cancelling the company's permit to do business in Texas. The defendant will appeal.

Genius may be swift, but perseverance is the surest foot.—N. Y. Weekly.

ARE FAIRLY FLYING

SENATORS TRANSACT TARIFF BUSINESS SPEEDILY.

Twenty Pages Wiped Up in One Day, Including the Wines and Spirits, and the Manufactured Cotton Schedule, With Wool Next in Line—Democratic Members Will Try to Retain Their Speech-making Privileges in Future—Compensatory Cotton Duties—Day's List of Nominations.

Washington, June 17.—The senate made greater progress today on the tariff bill than on any day since the debate opened. Two entire schedules, covering twenty pages, were completed, namely, Schedule H, on spirits, wines and beverages, and Schedule I, on manufactured cotton goods. This brings the senate to the flax schedule, with the important wool schedule standing next. The portion of the bill passed today is substantially the same as that reported, the committee changes being unimportant, while the opposition amendments of Mr. Jones (Ark.) and Mr. Vest were systematically rejected by majorities varying from 5 to 10. Mr. Allison secured the addition of a new paragraph to the cotton schedule, with a view to compensating the cotton manufacturers for the recent action of the senate, placing raw cotton on the dutiable list.

Paragraph 29, on motion of Mr. Allison, the provision was restored. The remaining paragraphs on spirits (20 to 23 inclusive) were agreed to as reported without opposition.

WINE AND SPIRITS.

The wine paragraph led to some discussion. That on champagne and other sparkling wines was agreed to as reported. The committee paragraph on still wines was passed by striking out the provision for an additional duty of three cents on each bottle or jug, and the substitution of a provision that the filled bottles or jugs shall pay the same duty as if empty.

Mr. White (Cal.) presented statements from representative wine men of California, criticizing the senate paragraph on wines as not affording sufficient protection.

Mr. White added his view that these wines, brandies and similar articles should be liberally taxed on the principle that they were articles of luxury, although he would not make the tax prohibitory.

Mr. Vest (Mo.) said that the rates were practically prohibitory. In effect it compelled people to drink California wine or go without wine.

The senate paragraph was then agreed to.

The paragraph on cherry juice, etc., (23) was modified by the committee to include the house provision on "containing no alcohol or not more than 15 per cent of alcohol," and thus agreed to.

On ginger ale, soda water, etc., (239), the committee changed the wording from "other similar waters" to "beverages containing no alcohol."

On mineral waters, Mr. Vest moved to strike out the entire paragraph and place those waters on the free list. He said that many invalids were dependent upon the use of these waters. He presented a protest from leading physicians throughout the country against the duty. Mr. Vest's motion was rejected.

The paragraph was then agreed to, with a committee provision that all filled bottles shall have the character of their contents blown in the bottles.

THE COTTON SCHEDULE.

Schedule I, cotton manufactures, was then taken up. The first paragraph (301), cotton, thread and yarn, was contested by Mr. Jones (Ark.). He spoke at length on the ability of the American manufacturer to compete against the foreign producer without his duties.

Mr. Mills (Texas) declared that every pound of cotton grown in this country could be manufactured in American factories if the elements of cotton production—dyes, machinery, coal, etc.—were not heavily taxed.

Mr. Vest commended Republican senators to the views of James G. Blaine "the greatest apostle of protection that ever lived in the United States," expressed in 1884, that there was no reason why American cotton manufactures should not compete with England for the cotton production of the world.

The debate, although on the first paragraph of the cotton schedule, took a wide range, covering the entire cotton question.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) offered an amendment in the nature of a test on the entire cotton schedule, proposing the Wilson rates on cotton, thread and yarn; rejected, 20 to 30.

Mr. McEnery (La.) voted with the Republicans in the negative. The Democratic senators, Bacon, Clay, McLaughlin and Tamm, who had voted for a duty on raw cotton, were in the affirmative on this motion to reduce the rate on manufactured cotton.

After this contest rapid progress was made on the schedule, the paragraph being agreed to as reported.

On motion of Mr. Allison, paragraph 317 was changed to exclude brand and grades, inserting supersides and braces at 40 per cent and reducing the rate on labels for garments to 25 cents a pound, and 30 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Allison also proposed a new paragraph (319) with a view to meeting the duty heretofore imposed on raw cotton. He said the duty on raw cotton, if it remained in the bill, would probably require an entire overhaul of the cotton schedule at a later stage. The additional paragraph provides that on all cotton yarns finer than No. 10 single, and the goods manufactured of the duty shall be 10 per cent in addition to the rates of the cotton schedule.

Mr. Tillman (S. C.) said he was one of the Democrats voting for a duty on raw cotton. He avowed that he wanted the bill loaded as heavily as possible, so as to disgust the people and have them "turn you out." If his Democratic associates could get any consolation twisting him for voting for his action in this "general game of grab," well and good. As to the Republican senators, he warned them that no tariff bill would bring prosperity which gave compensatory duties to the manufacturers out of the pockets of the people.



The Best Tool-bag

is the one that carries a little can or bottle of Pearline. Then you're ready for anything in the shape of mud, dust, grease, or dirt. Nothing will so quickly and thoroughly take away all wheeling-grime and stains, from hands or clothes or anywhere. There's no weight or bulk to speak of. How many times you have needed Pearline when far from home! Unequalled as a lubricant for Bicycle chains.



Millions of Pearline

TO THE MOUNTAIN LAKE AND SEASHORE RESORTS OF THE EAST

SUMMER TOURIST TICKETS

LAKE SHORE

AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RY.



A Health Preserver

RIPANS TABULES

The Tablets are a compact, convenient, accurate form of a prescription universally used by physicians in treating digestive troubles. The exact formula from which Ripans Tablets are made is in daily use in the greatest hospitals in the world, where the highest medical skill recognizes it as the best preparation ever devised for derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. If these organs can be kept healthy and active there is little danger of serious sickness. Almost every illness is traceable directly to indigestion and its accompanying disorders. Ripans Tablets stimulate the stomach, stop fermentation and make digestion easy and rapid. They stir up the liver and help it to perform its functions. They cure constipation and strengthen and invigorate the bowels so that their natural action is restored. One Tablet is a dose. The frequency of the dose is regulated by the apparent need.

Executive session was held before the adjournment.

TO EXPEDITE MATTERS.

Washington, June 17.—Conference has been going on between Republican and Democratic senators with a view to securing an agreement which will make more speed with the tariff bill. Nothing definite has yet been agreed upon. The Republican senators have suggested that time be allowed for the various schedules and that after the time had been consumed there shall be a vote. In this way the consideration of different schedules could be determined and some conclusion reached as to what the bill would pass. The Republicans believe that a great deal of time could be saved thereby.

NO MORE LONG SPEECHES.

Washington, June 17.—Some of the Democratic members of the senate committee on finance said today that henceforth they would interpose no objection to the rapid disposition of the tariff bill. They will suggest amendments and ask votes on them for the purpose of making a record, but that will, if they can control the matter, be so long speeches on the schedules, with the possible exception of word, hide, the reciprocity paragraph, which the Republicans have promised to report, and some other sections. The indications now are that the Republicans will withdraw the internal revenue provision of the bill.

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, June 17.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

Treasurer—Jacob E. Houck, collector of internal revenue, district of Nebraska.
Interior—Charles F. Nease, Jr., Indian inspector; John U. Smith of Oregon and William J. Jones of Washington, commissioners in and for the district of Alaska; Henry J. Cleveland of Arizona, agent for the Indians of the Pima agency in Arizona; Clinton A. Snowden, commissioner for the lands of the Puyallup Indian reservation in Washington.
War—Charles L. Chaffee of Nebraska, to be a member of the Missouri river commission.

Washington, June 17.—The senate today confirmed the following nominations: William F. Powell of New Jersey, to be minister to Hayti; Stephen J. Weeks of Nebraska, to be registrar of the land office at O'Neill, Neb.

Washington, June 17.—It is formally announced that Stewart L. Woodford's selection as minister to Spain was influenced by the fact that he has agreed to go to his post immediately upon confirmation, something very much desired by the president, and also to remain there throughout the present administration, an arrangement not subscribed to by some other possible appointees.

LATE NEWS BY WIRE.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 17.—Peter Maher, the pugilist, today secured a license to marry Miss Annora Tierney of this city. The wedding is expected to take place tomorrow.

Liverpool, Eng., June 17.—The White Star Line ship, Captain Smith, which was due to sail for New York yesterday, was detained by the heavy weather. She sailed this afternoon.

Marquette, Wis., June 17.—The 9th annual convention of the Danish Lutheran church of America is in session here, with 100 delegates. Omaha will be the place of meeting next year.

Boonsville, Ia., June 17.—D. W. Moore, treasurer of Boone county, resigned this morning. He is said to be a defaulter to the probable amount of \$10,000. He says he used the money to pay old debts.

Burlington, Ia., June 17.—Today has been the hottest June weather ever known here. The mercury stood at 90 in Burlington, 102 in Fairfield and 104 in Mount Pleasant. No fatalities were reported.

Woonsocket, R. I., June 17.—Rev. Dr. F. P. Wood, for a long time president of Woonsocket university, today tendered his resignation as a result of a disagreement between himself and the faculty.

London, Eng., June 17.—The prince of Wales, Viscountess, winner of the "Great St. George," won the gold cup at the Ascot races today; Sullivan's Windfield Price, second, and Hamar Race Love Wisely, third.

Washington, D. C., June 17.—The seven graduating cadets from West Point who have been selected for assignment to the engineer corps are W. D. Connor, Oakes, Wolf, Morgan, Cheney, Altheimer and Ferguson.

Washington, D. C., June 17.—In accordance with an order issued by the war department, the office of the southern inspection district, heretofore established at Santa Fe, N. M., has been transferred to Los Angeles, Cal.

Washington, D. C., June 17.—Postmaster Gordon of Chicago returned to Washington this morning, a train between Chicago and Washington, where he had gone to recuperate. His trip was beneficial, and he is now in good health. He will return to Chicago tomorrow.

Little Falls, N. Y., June 17.—The Adirondack express this afternoon struck a car containing Samuel Hildner and Miss Schermerhorn at the main street crossing in Hildner. Hildner was instantly killed and Miss Schermerhorn is dying.

Chicago, Ill., June 17.—The grand lodge of the Free Sons of Israel adjourned today to meet in 1900 at Boston. The only business transacted today was the installation of the new officers for the next five years. Judge Stein of Chicago was the installing officer.

Boston, Mass., June 17.—The gift of the statue to the hall of Massachusetts, a bronze figure of a woman, was made, approximately, on Boston Hill day. The statue was selected and the inscription "Valiant maid" was the presentation address. Secretary of the Navy Long accepted the gift.

Washington, D. C., June 17.—The president will shortly call on the appointing of assistant Indian commissioner, and it is probable that Joseph T. Bander of New York City will be nominated. Bander first entered the government service in June, 1885, and has since served in various capacities.

Mayville, Ky., June 17.—Trifling riders, thirty-eight in number, were down the gate beyond Blue Lick last night. They captured the grizzly and a sample of horses were given and Charles Dawson. The riders played a trick among Charles Dawson's stock, but released him in condition that he would not be more so.